THE ANARCHISTS' CASES.

Arguments Finished Before Supreme Court—The Probable Outcome.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 18.—States Attorney Grinnell made his argument before the supreme court in the anarchist case to-day. He said at the start that it would be strange if, in a case of such great length, a few errors had not crept in, but the court would find that no errors had occurred sufficient to warrant the granting of a new trial. Justice had not been obstructed or interfered with in the slightest degree in the progress of the trial. The case involved the integrity of the constitution and the very stability of the government. Anarchy was on trial and there was no use in attempting to deny it. He then reviewed the testimony to prove the fact of conspiracy. Attorney General Hunt followed and confined himself to expounding the law of conspiracy and contended that under the evidence the defendants were absolutely convicted of murder.

Speaking of the probabilities in relation to the decision in the anarchists' case, Judge Schofield, of the supreme court, said to a newspaper reporter this evening that in case of a reversal and the ordering of a new trial, the opinion of the court would be made public as soon as it is arrived at; but in case the decision of the lower court is affirmed, the public will not be apprised of the fact until court meets again at Ottawa, which will be in September next. In the case of an affirmation the court must fix the date of execution and must do it in open court and in the district where the case belongs. The court will adjourn its session here next week and it is of course impossible for the court to examine the bulky record and return an opinion before adjornment. It follows that it will be impossible for the anarchists to be hanged before next fall. The sentence cannot be afirmed and the day of execution fixed before the first Tuesday in September. About a month would doubtless be allowed between the affirmation and the day of execution. The "reds," therefore, need have no fear of being hanged before October. Judge Scott is expected to return from California about April 11, and he will participate in deciding the case. Since the arguments have been made the prevailing opinion here seems to be that the verdict in the court below will be sustained by the supreme court. Mr. Scott returned to Chicago at 4 o'clock. The other counsel will return in the morning.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

How an Iowan Was Robbed and Nearly Killed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Late yesterday Switchman Gaffney was passing through the yards of the Chicago & Northwestern road at the foot of North Market street, when he stumbled across the prostrate form of a man lying across the main track. He helped the man to his feet and to Kinzie street, where he found the man had been rendered unconscious by a severe scalp wound. The patrol wagon was called and the man taken to the Alexian brothers hospital, where he recovered consciousness, and said he was James Buchanan, of Norway, Ia. He arrived in the city Thursday night on the Northwestern road and stepped into Trader Bain's cigar store, No. 97 Kinzie street. While purchasing some cigars he claims Owen McCarthy came in and robbed him of $23 in money, a railroad pass and two notes, one for $300 and another fyr $175. McCarthy ran out of the store pursued by Buchanan. In the railroad yards McCarthy turned and struck his pursuer over the head with a slung shot. He then escaped but was arrested yesterday at his home on North Market street and is locked up in the East Chicago avenue station charged with highway robbery. Buchanan was found by Gaffney and dragged from the tracks just in time to escape being ground to pieces under the Freeport express.

A Lustful Villain.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 18.—Dr. G. Randall, a specialist who settled here a few months ago, was arrested yesterday, charged with outraging one of his patients. The victim is the daughter of Mr. Marion Hart, of Edgar, and is only eleven years of age. She had been troubled with sore eyes, and her parents, being attracted by Randall's cure-all advertisements, called him in to treat her. An operation was performed on the child's eyes. After a few more visits the doctor induced the parents to send the child to this city, where he could treat her every day. The first night she was in town the lustful fiend took her to his room and ravished her, and during the succeeding week she was forced to submit to his embraces.

These facts are given by the father of the girl, and if proven in court the lecherous scoundrel will land in the penitentiary before many days.

Ku-Klux and Cholera.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Advices from Panama say: A Venezuelan paper, the Solde Abrie, says that in six districts six honorable men have been murdered to prevent them from voting with the liberal party and making manifestations against the policy of Guzman Blanco and his party.

On December 26 the first case of cholera was reported in Chili. On January 7 the disease was busy in Catenne Pauque and Chagres, and within a few days was playing havoc along the whole course of the Aconcagua river.

In the Argentine Republic they are building at the government's expense barracks to hold from 500 to 1,000 persons each. They are to be occupied by immigrants arriving there and whom it may be necessary to quarantine. No vessel from Chili, Uruguay, Peru or Argentine Republic are allowed to enter Nicaraguan ports. Honduras has adopted similar precautionary measures.

National Treasury Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—During the past week $900,000 have been shipped to the assistant treasurer at New York and $600,000 to the assistant treasurer at Chicago to meet whatever demands may be made for notes of small denominations. Most of the shipments were in $20, $10 and $5 silver certificates and United States notes. The treasury is also issuing $1 and $2 silver certificates at the rate of $150,000 a day. It is said at the department that the present demand for small notes is apparently fictitious and is probably due to a desire on the part of certain timid brokers to secure them in large amounts for use in the event of a possible stringency of the money market.

Cars Heated By Steam.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The superintendent of motive power of the New York Central railroad said this afternoon that the trial of the steam car heating apparatus which was made yesterday on a train running from Peekskill to this city demonstrated the feasibility of the scheme. The trouble of connecting pipes was overcome by the use of a connecting brass telescope and ball and socket joint. The steam is used direct from the locomotive boiler through a pressure reducing valve and a strain of five pounds is carried on the pipes. The main difficulties hitherto encountered in adopting steam heating on railroads have been in connecting pipes between cars and in reducing the pressure of steam.

Another Deal Consummated.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—"You may say that arrangements for the reorganization of the Pittsburg & Western have been consummated," said James Collery, president of the company, this afternoon at the Monongahela house. Solon Humphreys, R. K. Paige, H. W. Oliver and myself are now awaiting the arrival of Thomas W. King to complete what few details have not been attended to. The plan will require an advance of $3,000,000, the greater part of which must be paid in promptly in order to purchase $1,700,000 of bonds not taken by subscribers. We shall not be included in any deal that the Baltimore & Ohio may make. If the Delaware & Hudson, Delaware & Lackawanna or Lehigh Valley wishes to come to us, all right."

General Bragg's Denial.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—General Bragg has sent a telegram denying that he is paralytic. It is called out by a Washington dispatch suggesting that for this reason he will not be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Arthur McArthur, of the District of Columbia. General Bragg says he declined the judgeship weeks ago.

A Defaulter Returns.

CRESCO, Ia., March 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Sheriff Axtell returned from the east yesterday with Jud Talmadge, the late station agent of the Minnesota & Northwestern railroad at Elma, Howard county. A few weeks ago Talmadge fled to Canada, an embezzler of from $2,000 to $3,000 of railroad and express money. He returned of his own accord to Lockport, N. Y., where he surrendered himself and was put in jail. Sheriff Axtell, with the proper papers from the governors of Iowa and New York, proceeded to Lockport a few days ago and took Talmadge into his custody and brought him to Cresco, where he is now in jail awaiting the action of the courts.

Coleman as a Candidate.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Sun says editorially to-day: "His full name is William Tell Coleman. He lives in San Francisco. He is a great merchant, a zealous and thorough democrat, intimate with every department of public affairs and worthy the heartiest confidence of every American patriot. If our William Tell should be nominated next year as the democratic candidate for president we could be sure that his arrow would hit the mark every time."

An Erroneous Report.

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., March 18.—The report of the killing of three vigilantes at Wildie, a small station on the Kentucky Central railroad, in this county, last evening, proves to be false. John Long, John Hasby and Sam Rose were engaged in a drunken row and exchanged a few shots without doing any damage.

Montgomery's Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Star tonight says: It is stated that ex-Representative Benton J. Hall, of Iowa, has been decided upon as successor to Montgomery as commissioner of patents.

Death of George Sickles.

NEW YORK, March 18.—George Sickles, father of General Sickles, died last night at New Rochelle. The will of the late G. G. Sickles is understood to dispose of about $5,000,000 worth of property, each of his daughters receiving $50,000, his widow a third, and his only heir, General Sickles, the residue.

Vilas Scores Another.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Joseph Roy, of Wisconsin, was appointed chief clerk of the postoffice department to-day, vice Thomas E. Nash, resigned.

Death of Mrs. Washburn.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Mrs. Washburn, wife of Elihu B. Washburn, ex-United States minister to France, died at 7:30 this morning at her rooms at the Tremont house.

The Bald Knobbers.

OZARK, Mo., March 18.—Six more Bald Knobbers have been captured making the number twenty-five now under guard here. The preliminary trial will probably begin tomorrow.

Houses and Lots

For sale in Orchard Hill at a bargain; also bargains in houses and lots in all parts of the city.
The C. E. Mayne Real Estate & Trust Co.
N. W. Cor. 15th and Harney St.

Another Boodle Jury

NEW YORK, March 18.—George A. Haws, dealer in oils, was accepted as the twelfth juror in the case of ex-Alderman Cleary today. All witnesses for the defense were excused until to-morrow.

Brevities.

Commissioners Timme and O'Keeffe left for Lincoln yesterday morning.

The Douglas County Horticultural society will meet to-day at Emery's store, 1306 Harney street.

The funeral of James Gaskill who died at the police station on Wednesday evening will be held on Saturday afternoon.

Bernard Doran, who was so terribly injured last week by an elevator accident, is still living, but he is far from being out of danger.

The jury in the case of Soloman vs Jonasen, in Judge Wakeley's court, reported yesterday that they were unable to agree, and were discharged.

A marriage license was issued yesterday morning by Judge McColloch to Nels Mueller Anderson and Marie Kershne Hansen. Both are aged twenty-one and reside in Omaha.

Eugene O'Neil has commenced an action in forcible entry and detainer against Joseph Boyer, to regain possession on lot 17, block 7, in Kountze's addition. Trial is set for next Tuesday.

Nellie Sanford, colored, was arrested yesterday charged with the larceny of $16 from John Dineer, a rural visitor, who was found in the woman's castle in a bankrupt condition by the police.

Dave Mueller, of Farnam street, and Fred Wirth, of the City hotel, have collected $2,200 for the reunion of the G. A. R. in Omaha next Sune. They will make it $2,500, one-fourth of the $10,000 promised.

W. A Cox commenced suit in the county court yesterday against James Conrad for $425 for a breach of contract. In the same court the Franz Falke Brewing company commenced suit against John A. Freyhan for $135.14 on account.

Margaret, Sarah, Anna and Helen McCheano commenced suit in the district court yesterday against James McCheane, to quiet the title of certain parcels of real estate. In the same court Sarah O. Patrick commenced suit against Kittie M. Smith et al., for a division of certain real estate in section 2, township 15, range 13.

That tired feeling and loss of appetite are entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine. Try it and see.

City Clerk Southard is very ill with pneumonia.

The South Omaha Land company have appointed C. E. Mayne sole agent for the sale of their lots. He will show the property and furnish all desired information upon application.
[Signed] W. A. PAXTON, President.

S. D. Canfield, the boss clerk in General Superintendent Smith's office, has resigned to accompany "Buffalo Bill" on his European tour.

In Thornburg.

We have some bargains in lots in Thornburg.
C. E. Mayne Real Estate & Trust Co.,
Northwest Cor. 15th and Harney.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers filed March 17, 1887.

Jacob Marks and wife to Wm Arthur and others, lot 5, blk 2, Shinn's 2d add to Omaha, w d—$1,550.

Guy V Henry and wife to Lucy E Blackman, lot 2, blk 7, Hanscom park add, w d—$850.

W G Albright to the public plat, Mathews' sub-division of blks 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28 and 29, Albright's choice—Dedication.

Pauline M Wheeler and husband to Mrs Gussie M Post, lot 3, blk 7, Hanscom park add, w d—$750.

Geo W Ames and wife to Erastus N Blackburn, lot 7, blk 2, Hanscom park add, w d—$750.

James G Smith to Erastus N Blackburn, lots 12 and 13, Greenwood, w d—$1,000.

A E Touzalin and wife to J W Maynard, lot 15, blk 8, Hillside addition, No 1, w d—$1,100.

John Lewis and wife to Peter C Bacon and others, lot 6, blk 71, Omaha, w d—$15,000.

Gottlob Zimmermann and wife to A R Souer, lots 3 and 4, A H Saunders' add, w d—$6,000.

Henry D Gibney and wife to George W Logan, lot 12, blk 4, Thornberg place, w d—$500.

George W Logan and wife to Mary Canfield, lot 13, blk 4, Thornberg place, w d—$700.

Lizzie Cocke and husband to John P Mullen, lot 4, blk 10, Parker' add, w d—$1,500.

David R Archer and others to A B Carpenter and others lot 35, blk 4, Cotners & Archer's add to South Omaha, w d—$275.

Arthur S Potter and others to Geo P Hoover, lot 20, blk 6, Potter & Cobb's add to South Omaha, w d—$700.

ABOUT READY FOR THE JURY

The Lauer Murder Trial to be Brought to a Close To-Day.

THE FINISHING ARGUMENTS.

Judge Thurston Surpasses Himself in His Final Plea—General Cowin's Masterly Arraignment of the Accused.

The Lauer Case.

Judge Thurston resumed his speech for the defense yesterday morning. He stated that he desired to make one or two more statements concerning the first burglary. That burglary occurred in the summer time, when the blinds and windows were thrown open in order to admit the cool air. In addition, there was a street lamp on Gallagher's corner, which threw considerable light into the room. The rays from this lamp went in a straight line through the north window to the bullet-hole in the casement. This is exactly as Lauer stated. Everything corroborates his account of the affair. Mrs. Savage's account of this first burglary also corroborated that of Mr. Lauer. About half past ten o'clock she saw two men loafing about the place and the good old lady watched them until they finally went away. She did not watch them for any evil purpose, as the cross-examination impliedly at least asserted. If Mr. Lauer had lied about the matter, then it must be believed that Mrs. Lauer had told a falsehood in telling her neigbors that their house had been

VISITED BY BURGLARS

the night before. The speaker then discussed the night of the shooting. "On the morning of the 21st of November, 1885, the community was startled to hear that in a little house up on the hill he had shot his wife, mistaking her for a burglar. It is safe to say that if this affair had occurred in any other house in this city where no trouble had occurred, no suspicion of crime would have attached to the man who fired the fatal shot.

After citing a number of similar mistakes, the speaker said that these sad affairs all arose from

THE FOOLISH PRACTICE

of sleeping with a pistol under one's pillow. "Such mistakes are only too common," he said, "and I don't apologize for any man that will sleep with a revolver under his pillow—perhaps some of you do that very thing. Why, I would just as soon sleep with a can of dynamite under my head as to sleep with a revolver under my pillow.

"If Lauer had invented this story about the shooting, the line of the bullet would have betrayed him. It was physically impossible for Lauer to have known at the time he told his story the line of that bullet. Lauer did not know the course of the bullet; for aught he know it had gone clear

THROUGH THE WOMAN'S HEAD

and lodged in one of the walls of the rooms? The angle of the bullet as it passed through the woman's head was just exactly as it ought to have been to bear out the truth of Lauer's story."

"Mr. Lauer says that they both went to bed. There was the print of the two forms on the bed, and pillows just as if you and I had got out of bed. There was everything to show that he told the truth in this particular. Mrs. Lauer may have slept on the sofa that night. I don't know, you don't know. Lauer may have sat up in a chair on one side of the room, and Mrs. Lauer on the other side, during all these weary hours. No one can tell. But, gentlemen of the jury, men are not hung on what you don't know. Men are not hung on 'may be' and 'perhaps.'"

Judge Thurston then referred to the light of the stove, which was in the room that night. He admitted that if the prosecution could prove that the stove gave out much light, enough to enable Lauer to kill his wife in the dark, then that would be a strong circumstance. But the chances, he said, were against any such theory. Lauer and his wife had retired that night between 9 and 10 o'clock. It was nearly 2 the next morning when

THE TRAGEDY OCCURRED.

So that the fire must have been burning four or five hours. By that time it was reasonable to suppose this fire had dulled down somewhat. Matt Gahlon, the witness for the prosecution, swore that when he went in the room that morning, the coal had all been burned out of the magazine. This is rather improbable because Mr. Gallagher testifies that when he came in he found the room rather cold and turning on the drafts of the stove, had caused the fire to burn brightly in a few minutes. This couldn't have occurred if the magazine had been empty as Gahlon testifies. All the witnesses who have been brought in to testify on this point say that the fire was very much dulled down.

Judge Thurston spoke of the tests which had been made by the committee of citizens. They had been made impartially by men who were Omaha's representative citizens, who then showed the general public opinion that Lauer was not guilty of the deliberate,

WILFUL MURDER

of his wife. All these tests proved the fact that John Lauer, lying on the bed that night could not have distinguished the figure of his wife. The defense took a terrific risk when they sent this committee of gentlemen to make these tests. For, if after a fair and impartial trial it had been found that there was light enough in the room for Lauer to have seen his wife would not this fact have sounded the death knell of John W. Lauer? Wouldn't these men have come down town and given testimony which would have sent the defendant to the gallows.

"Mr. Cowin will say, gentlemen," continued Mr. Thurston, "that Mrs. Lauer was standing in the doorway that night with her golden hair streaming down over her shoulders. But, gentlemen, that is not the evidence. John Drexel, the coroner, testified that when he got there he found the woman's hair partly down and partly bunched under her head. It could not have been streaming over her shoulders."

In continuing his argument Mr. Thurston made one or two experiments to prove that Lauer could have

GRASPED HIS PISTOL

with his right hand, just as he claimed that he did. Using the table for a bed and a doubled-up overcoat for a pillow, he made the test.

He argued furthermore that a man who had just awakened out of a sound sleep would not be governed by the same rules as a man who was thoroughly awake. Another thing, the pistol with which the shot was fired was not held close to Sallie Lauer's head, for if it had been the grains of powder would have bored their way clear through her skin. The sheets of paper on which Lawyer Sells experimented with a pistol, at from four to eight feet were here produced in court.

"All of these circumstances," said Mr. Thurston, "go to prove the truth of this man's story. It is said that when a man goes to work to concoct a story somewhere he will leave out a link by which will be demonstrated the absolute falsity of his story. There is no such missing link in Lauer's story."

"The great stress of the prosecution will be laid upon the fact that Lauer did not act as he ought to at the time of the shooting. Simeral says that a man can not wake up in the night without putting his hand by his side to see if his wife was there. Mr. Simeral,

HOW DO YOU KNOW?

up to date. I believe you are a bachelor. What have you had of such experiences? What is your testimony worth in this case against that of a married man?" [Mr. Simeral blushed violently but said nothing.]

"The probability is," continued Mr. Thurston, "in nine cases out of ten a man suddenly awakened from a sound sleep would not feel for his wife, but would take it for granted that she was by his side."

Judge Thurston argued that the moonlight could not have cut any figure in the case, because the Savage house (eighteen feet away) interfered to shut it out. Furthermore, the bulk of testimony proved that the window curtains were down, though the blinds were open. The fact that Lauer did not pick up the body of his wife and place it on the bed does not prove that he was a guilty man. What good would that have have done? What purpose would that subserve? Was it not be better for him to do as he did, to bend over the body, to chafe her hands, to call upon his wife in the most endearing terms?"

THE AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon Mr. Thurston resumed his argument to a court room full of people. The jam extended even into the sheriff's office, many ladies being obliged to stand up.

The state, said the speaker, would probably say that Lauer remained alone with his wife that night after he had shot her instead of going for a doctor, in order that if she ever spoke again he could stifle her voice before she could tell the secrets of that terrible night. But is not such a supposition too atrocious to commend itself to the conscience of any intelligent man? Can any one believe that Lauer was playing a part when he was kneeling over the body of his wife, giving expression to the terrible grief which he felt? No man with his arms about his wife could have counterfeited grief like that witnessed on the face of Lauer by Gahlan and Lee and Gallagher when they entered the house. Again they say he was cool and collected, and took deliberate aim, before he fired. And yet the whole affair the prisoner says, occurred within six seconds.

Mrs. Goetschius, herself, who evidently never liked Lauer any too well, testified that she had been at the house until after the funeral and had permitted him to bestow on her the kiss of affection which one person gives to another when both are suffering under a common affliction. If she had then believed him guilty of the murder of her child, would she have permitted this? Mrs. J. W. Iler, who also testified against the prisoner, had kissed him when she went to leave the house after the funeral. She could not then have believed him a guilty man. She, too, had since come under the influence of the spirit who had poisoned the public mind in order to get an enemy out of the way. Wasn't it a cruel thing to say that Lauer wanted his wife hurried out of the wosld because he said he wanted her buried on Sunday? How this request of his sounded when taken in connection with what he said about his mother being buried on Sunday. Again, if the prisoner had been guilty would he not have thought he got off cheap when a verdict for manslaughter only was rendered against him, and that, too, in a community where the public sentiment against him was so bitter?

In conclusion the judge appealed to the jury to remember their oaths and if they said the defendant was guilty to say so on their oaths. The speaker was uttering the last words in the prisoner's behalf. Their verdict might send the prisoner to the gallows or the penitentiary, and break the sister's heart, but if they believed him guilty they were to bring in a verdict fearlessly. He wished them to be able to go home, as he would when he got through speaking, and as they kissed their little children to be able to say that they had done the defendant justice. There was a heroic little woman kneeling before them and asking that they send her brother back into the sunlight of freedom again, and if they should by their verdict say, "John Lauer killed his wife but he did it unintentionally; he mistook her for a burglar, he is innocent," they would not only bring joy to her heart and that of his mothers and his sisters who were anxiously waiting in their eastern home for tidings, as to the result of the case, but their verdict would meet with the approval of an enlightened community which had become disabused of the prejudices it had entertained at the former trial.

GENERAL COWIN'S ARGUMENT.

It was exactly 3 o'clock and five minutes after when General Cowin commenced his argument. He apologized for being tired and worn out by his two weeks connection with the trial, watching, as he had, every turn of the case. He briefly reviewed the circumstances of Lauer's engagement, married life, separation and so-called reconciliation. At the coroner's inquest he had been employed to assist the counsel for the state in investigating this case and unearthing guilt if there were any. Since that time he had received nothing but abuse from counsel on the other side, and from the friends of this man Lauer. The public had been attacked, the press had been attacked, the prosecuting attorney had been denounced for investigating this crime. They say that the jury is asked to settle this case on public opinion. It is true that public opinion may be one thing and one day the next—but the fixed, settled public opinion is right and immutable—it is the voice of God. And the public opinion to-day—firm and unchanged—is that this man Lauer

WAS GUILTY OF THE MURDER

of his wife.

General Cowin said that he had been accused by counsel on the other side of pretty insulting questions to women witnesses. "And yet I have heard the counsel on the other side stand up here on the occasion of the former trial and denounce the wives and the mothers, the daughters and sisters who had come here to witness the trial of this man—to denounce them, I say, as a howling mob. I thank God that these darts from foul lips and slanderous tongues have fallen harmless at your feet—that you are here again to-day, notwithstanding these vile denunciations. God bless you one and all!"

Mr. Cowin then went on to tell his opinion of Mr. Thurston's action in telling of the threatening letters which had been sent to him in defying his imaginary enemies to "do their damedest." The speaker said that this reminded him very much of

THE WORDS OF FALSTAFF

who had multiplied the two men in Buckram, with whom he had quarreled, into the sixteen men in Buckram with whom he had fought and had conquered. Thurston he thought would make a first class Falstaff in this otherwise tragical drama. And I would say to Mrs. Thurston and her children, "he declared," that if they want to find the originals of these threatening letters they can do so by going into the Omaha National bank building and entering a certain room on the door of which are printed the words 'Thurston and Hall.'

The speaker went on to define the different degrees of homicide, murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree and manslaughter.

Lauer's temperament, he declared, was naturally a jealous one and his temper easily and fiercely aroused. Mr. P. E. Iler had asked him when the body of his wife was still lying on the cooling board, why he had a revolver so close at hand, and had remarked that a man of his sudden temper had no right to carry a weapon. Lauer admitted that this was so. To Mrs. Goetschius Lauer had remarked that

HE WAS SO JEALOUS

that he could not bear to have any one look at his wife or speak to her. Such a temper as that would consent to kill—would stoop to murder.

Mr. Cowin then reviewed the different acts of brutality on the part of Lauer toward the woman he had sworn to love and cherish. The very first thing known of Mr. Lauer was when he accused that girl he afterwards married, in the presence of her mother, of infidelity and unchaste conduct. Was not that a brutal thing to do? At that time Mrs. Goetschues had made a remark concerning the death of her daughter which had proved only too prophetic. On another occasion, Mrs. Havens, the sister, had found Sallie crying, with the torn Mother Hubbard dress about which so much had been said, by her side. On another occasion, she had found her sister crying, with a nose which had been bruised and discolored until it was black and blue. All these transactions Lauer had denied. Of course he would naturally do such a thing. The only thing he had owned up to was that he had slapped her twice. Did it stand to reason that the defense would work one whole day to keep Lauer from being cross-examined on this branch of the subject if the only thing he had to tell was that he had slapped his wife twice? Everything else that had taken place, Lauer had denied emphatically. That of itself was evidence of his guilt. Innocent men do not deny. It is only the guilty who deny and who perjure themselves on the stand as Lauer had perjured himself.

General Cowin reviewed the circumstance of the Christmas turkey, with which, it was said, Lauer had hit his wife. The speaker scouted the idea that Lauer's story about simply throwing the turkey into the room in which his wife was sitting was true. If he did not beat her, why should he have gone to the dressmaker, Miss Brennan, the next day and told her that Mrs. Lauer was sick and couldn't see her for a week?

When the circumstances of Lauer's separation were published in the BEE was it reasonable to suppose that he did not read that article when he knew that it had caused all the public talk and scandal? He said that he didn't have time to do it. Does that stand to reason? Does it look natural?

There was very little direct evidence about the married life of the couple after the

SO-CALLED RECONCILIATION.

The testimony by a large number of neighbors had been called in to prove that their married life was all it should have been. John A. McShane had testified their married life was happy, after the reconciliation so far as he knew. But he had also testified that the married life of the couple was all it should have been before the reconciliation, during the time that he was beating her and knocking her down and thumping her with turkeys. All such evidence as this must go for naught. Miss Lauer, the poor devoted sister, had with true fidelity, sworn that the life of the married couple was all that it could have been. And yet when she was sick and needed help, she was sick and needed help, she was obliged to go into the

HOUSE OF STRANGERS

and ask them to administer to her wants. A short time before the shooting—only three weeks—Miss Lauer had told Mrs. P. E. Iler of an occurrence which then happened. A person called whom Lauer denounced as no gentleman, declaring that his wife must have nothing more to do with him. Mrs. Lauer had said that she would receive him if she pleased, and if he (Lauer) didn't like it, there was the door. 'I thought this pretty harsh language,' said Miss Lauer, 'for Sallie to use, until I saw now they lived, and then I concluded that it was the only way she could get along with him.'"

Mr. Thurston had dwelt eloquently upon the 'grief that could not shed tears.' He told of the many utterances that Lauer had dropped on the day of the tragedy which showed that he was once a penitent man. Lauer had told of blazing away and hitting her right in the center of the head. Does that look like grief? He had remarked that he was a "dead shot" and his fatal arm was a dead shot. Does that look like grief. He had spoken of leaving his wife for the coroner. Does that sound like tearless grief.

Court at this juncture was adjourned to 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Mayne Place.

We have a few lots left in Mayne Place south of Leavenworth street. These lots are being sold at less figures and on easier terms than lots in Hanscom Place, while they are the same distance from the city.
C. E. Mayne, Real Estate & Trust Co.,
Northwest corner 15th and Harney.

Lawton's Big Haul.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The office of Walter E. Lawton, 31 Broadway, this morning was besieged by excited creditors. They could not get much information as the head bookkeeper of the firm had disappeared. Rufus Y. Kirkland, partner of Lawton, is making an examination of the affairs of the absconding partner. The defalcation will amount to more than $500,000.

COLONEL CODY.

Buffalo Bill is Given a Military Title.

Governor Thayer has done a handsome thing in appointing Hon. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) as aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of colonel. While this is a high compliment to Mr. Cody, it is at the same time deserved. No man has rendered more valuable services than in frontier campaigns, as a scout and guide for the regular army. Generals Sherman, Crook, Carr, Royal and other officers all testify to his ability and bravery. For several years he was chief of scouts of the department of the Platte, including Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. His last memorable exploit was in the Indian campaign of 1876, when he had the duel on horseback with Chief Yellow Hand in the presence of two opposing armies. It will be remembered that he killed the chief, and rushing up to him scalped him. The event was a most thrilling episode. This, however, is but one of many exciting incidents in his adventurous career.

The commission given to Mr. Cody is as follows:

State of Nebraska—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that I, John M. Thayer, governor of the state of Nebraska, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and abilities of Hon. William F. Cody, on behalf and in the name of the state, do hereby appoint and commission him as aide-de-camp on my staff with the rank of colonel, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state.

Done at Lincoln this 8th day of March, A. D. 1887. JOHN M. THAYER.

By the governor, G. L. LAWS,
[SEAL.] Secretary of State.

Colonel Cody sails for England with the "Wild West" on the steamer Nebraska on the 28th of this month. He will remain abroad with his exhibition for two years, during which he will play engagements in London, Paris, Berlin and other European capitals. In London his exhibition will be given on the grounds of the American exhibition during the entire summer. Colonel Cody will meet many old friends in England, who have made his acquaintance at various times in this country either in New York or as his guests in hunting parties on the plains. He will be invited to numerous receptions and clubs, and on such occasions, as well as at other times, he will wear a colonel's uniform. He will also represent Nebraska as its commissioner at the American exhibition, he having been appointed commissioner by Governor Thayer. In this capacity and in many other ways he will do everything in his power to advertise the great state of Nebraska, where he won his fame, originated his great "Wild West" organization, and was once a member of the legislature. His many friends wish him a bon voyage, a successful season, and a safe return.

Mayne's Addition.

We have a few lots left in Mayne's addition that we can sell cheap. Lots are $500 with only 10 per cent cash and the balance on very easy terms. Call at our office and let us show this property.
C. E. Mayne Real Estate & Trust Co.,
N. W. cor. 15th and Harney.

A LOTTERY SWINDLE.

The United States Mail Said to be Used for Illegal Purposes.

An extensive swindling scheme, radiating from Omaha has been unearthed by Postal Inspector Brown and the alleged swindler was brought before the proper authorities yesterday. Inspector Brown has had good reason to suspect that the mails were being used for the transmission of advertisements prohibited by the United States laws, he investigated the grounds on which his suspicions rested and yesterday morning S. I. Robinson was arrested, charged with sending by mail a letter addressed to Jack Burgess, containing an advertisement of a lottery. Robinson was put under $500 bonds to appear at the next term of the United States court. The bond was furnished. He claims to be the agent for the Berlin Banking company, which has its headquarters at 305 Broadway, New York. He, as such agent, is engaged in the sale of Italian bonds on the city of Barletta, the bonds being for 100 francs in gold. It is claimed that every bond bears the German imperial stamp and the holders of the bonds participate in a prize drawing, the prizes being $2,000,000, $1,000,000 and diminishing sums to $100. Payment of the prizes is to be made at Barletta, Naples, Florence and Paris.

A GREAT MISTAKE

has heretofore been made in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous or sick headache. This is evidenced by the failure on the part of thousands of sufferers to find relief, even though they have exhausted the skill of various physicians and tried numerous so-called remedies. To such Athlophoros is offered as a safe, sure and quick cure. Its success has been phenomenal, and yet it is not surprising, because it will do all that is claimed for it. The Athlophoros Co. will gladly refer any who desire to make an investigation to reliable parties who have been cured by it.

J. E. Gillespie, Real Estate and Loan agent, at Atlantic, Iowa, says. "My rheumatism first appeared in the hip, and then extended down into the legs through the sciatic nerve. I suffered whether standing or sitting, and it was with the greatest of difficulty that I succeeded in hobbing to my office each day. I consulted physicians also tried every remedy I could learn of without any good effects whatever. My greatest fears were that I would always have it. As I was writing a letter to this friend in Chicago, I casually made note of my rheumatism and thought no more about it. But my letter was answered promptly telling me to use Athlophoros; also stating his mother's case and cure which was more severe than mine. I at once purchased a bottle and by the time I had finished taking it my rheumatism was gone, but it was a little too soon to stop taking before it was entirely out of my system. I had another light attact but a bottle of Athlophoros done the work and it has been over a year since. Athlophoros is an excelent medicine, and I can recommend it.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 122 Wall st., New York, will send either, carriage paid, on receipt of regular price, which is $1 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c for the Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of woman, constipation, headache, impure blood, etc., Athlophoros Pills are unequalled.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
COMMISSIONERS.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY,
President Louisiana National Bank.
P. LANAUX,
President State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
President New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.

Its grand single number drawings take place monthly, and the semi-annual drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE.
4th Grand Drawing, Class D, in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 12th, 1887, 263d Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000.

tice. Tick Noets are $10 only. Halves, $5 Fifths $2. Tenths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000.....	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000.....	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000.....	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000.....	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000.....	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000.....	20,000
50	"	500.....	25,000
100	"	300.....	30,000
200	"	200.....	40,000
500	"	100.....	50,000
1,000	"	50.....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100	Approximation Prizes of	$300.....	$30,000
100	" "	200.....	20,000
100	" "	100.....	10,000
2,179	Prizes amounting to	.....	$535,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter, currency by express at our expense addressed,

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Address Registered letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans La

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parties therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lottery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.

This is the Season

When a good medicine is a necessity. The impure state of the blood, the deranged digestion, and the weak condition of the body, all call for the purifying, regulating, and strengthening influences so happily and effectively combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, cures headache and dyspepsia, and expels every taint of scrofula from the blood.

"All I ask of any one is to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and see its quick effect. It takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without in the house." MRS. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, Monroe County, N. Y.

Spring Medicine

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and feel proud to recommend it as an excellent spring medicine or to be used at all times as a blood purifier. For children as well as grown people we consider it the best. We set aside one bott